[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 9th September, 1889.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The Russian Government and the policy of the British Government anent Kashmír.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 3rd September, adverting to the declaration of the *Novoe Vremya* that England's virtual annexation of Kashmír compels Russia to take measures with a view to safeguard her interests on the Afghan and Tibetan frontiers, observes that the declaration deserves serious consideration. The demarcation of the Russo-Afghan frontier, which was effected at great expense, is of no use, as was repeatedly pointed out to Government at the time. It is preposterous to think that the boundary pillars erected by the Commission will serve as an efficient check to the advance of the Russians. The question is, what effect the Russian agitation, to which the *Novoe Vremya* refers, will have on the policy of the British Government concerning Kashmír. The advocates for the annexation of Kashmír are likely to ascribe the adoption of any measures by the Russian Government, for the purposes referred to by the *Novoe Vremya*, to the alleged conspiracy between the Mahárája and that Government: and the British Government, deceived by their misrepresentations, may be induced to take permanent possession of Kashmír.

Circulation, 63 copies.

Look at the occupation of Egypt and Cyprus. But the best policy would be to immediately restore the Mahárája to power. He has already received more than sufficient punishment. Of course the services of some able officials should be lent to him to assist him in conducting the administration. The 20,000 troops of the state could be best utilized in fortifying the Tibet frontier. The restoration of the Mahárája to power would remove all suspicions from the minds of other princes. It would seem that the chief aim of the Russian Government is to alienate the love of the native chiefs from the British. The feudatory princes being a source of strength to British rule, the Foreign Office should refrain from displeasing them, and should bring only friendly pressure to bear upon them to remedy the shortcomings in the administration of their states.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Mr. Digby's letter to Members of Parliament regarding the alleged grievances of native princes.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 30th August, is glad to notice that Mr. William Digby, the Agent of the National Congress in England, has circulated among the Members of Parliament a printed letter occupying 35 pages of foolscap, in which he has criticized the proceedings of Political Agents and Residents in Gwalior, Rámpur, Bhopal, Rewah, Kashmír, &c., and has shown that the proceedings were opposed to the Royal Proclamation of 1858 and the treaty stipulations with the princes. It may be hoped that Parliament will do justice to the native chiefs. When Government is so anxious to fortify the North-West Frontier of India through fear of a Russian invasion, nothing could be a greater mistake than to allow the Foreign Office and Residents to alienate the affection of native princes and their subjects by their high-handed and arbitrary proceedings.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

Comments on the policy of Government concerning Kashmír.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 26th August, regrets to say that the Government of India, has lately committed several egregious mistakes. The annexation of Burma was inequitable and unjust. Does not the Bible inculcate that no man should covet his neighbour's property? The Sikkim war was another serious blunder. It involved a great deal of expenditure but secured no advantages of any kind. On the

contrary, even the trade which formerly existed between Tibet and this country has been destroyed. Above all, the proceedings of Government in Kashmír are most unjustifiable. The *Bhárat Jiwan* would have been glad had it been able to exculpate Lord Lansdowne from all blame in the Kashmír embroglio. Although his lordship has only given effect to the policy which was conceived and inaugurated by his predecessor, he cannot be freed from his due share of responsibility. Lord Dufferin received the title of Earl of Ava on his retirement from this country. Does Lord Lansdowne aspire to be made Duke of Kashmír? The Government of India has been at great pains in fabricating false charges against the Mahárája to justify its interference in Kashmír. His Highness was first charged with having carried on treasonable correspondence with the Russian Government and Mahárája Dálíp Singh. When the public demanded the publication of his letters, the Secretary of State and the Government of India feigned to attach no importance to the letters, but, instead, declared his incapacity to rule. He was then charged with having squandered the state treasure and of surrounding himself with bad companions. The most extraordinary charge brought against him is, that he is a superstitious man! Can such charges justify the Government of India in annexing a native state? The Panjábis view the action of Government in Kashmír with great dissatisfaction. It is lamentable that anything should be done to displease the Sikhs, who showed such loyalty during the Mutiny. It is high time that Government should do justice to the Mahárája. (The *Bhárat Jiwan*, of the 2nd September, publishes a Hindi translation of the letter addressed by the Mahárája to his brother, Rája Amar Singh, expressing his desire for establishing a Council to conduct the administration for five years, and observes that the Secretary of State and the Government of India readily accepted the letter as the voluntary resignation of administration by the Mahárája. The *Bhárat Jiwan* will comment on the letter in a future issue.)

Circulation, 175 copies.

Lord Cross' declaration in regard to Kashmír.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st September, observes that in the House of Lords Sir John Gorst *(sic)* declared that

Government had no intention of annexing Kashmír, and that the state would be restored to the Mahárája as soon as the difficulties were removed. Did not Government have the same intention in regard to Egypt? But the difficulties there continue to increase instead of diminishing, and Government is obliged to retain the occupation of the country sorely against its will!

Circulation, 450 copies.

An Urdu poem published in the *Oudh Punch* regarding the withdrawal of powers from the Mahárája of Kashmír.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 22nd August, received on the 30th idem, publishes an Urdu poem in which Kashmír is represented as lamenting over the dethronement of the Mahárája. The last line of every stanza is *Rája mera lut gayá*, *i.e.*, my Rája or Chief has been robbed.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Elephant-hunting practised by Major Anson, the Manager of the Balrámpur estate, Oudh.

A correspondent of the *Ittifák* (Lucknow), of the 6th September, does not understand why Major Anson, the Manager of the Balrámpur estate, Oudh, unnecessarily puts the estate to heavy expense by engaging in elephant-hunting every year. It is true that the late Mahárája was very fond of elephants and frequently undertook kheda operations for their capture. But there is no need for continuing the practice, the young chief being a minor and the Dowager Mahárání being accustomed to live behind the screen. When the prince comes of age, he may engage in elephant-hunting, like his father, if he pleases. But during his minority, the estate should not be burdened with such unnecessary expenditure.

Circulation, 173 copies.

Comments on the treatment of native states, taxation, &c.

The *Charpuz* (Moradabad), of the 31st August, received on the 31st idem, says that it has invented some new kinds of *Idzib kágaz*, *i.e.*, the absorbing or blotting paper, which not only absorbs ink, but can also absorb many other things. (1) *Al-resident*—(*al* being the Arabic definite article) is an oily brown paper. Monkeys have been made of it and dressed in the European fashion. Great feasts are given them in Native States, and one can *absorb* through them as much money belonging to those states as he pleases. The more the

paper is used the more useful it becomes. The price of each monkey is a native state, which should not be smaller than the Kashmír state. (2) *Al-viceroy*—Is a very powerful kind of paper and can *absorb* in every position in which it happens to be placed. Indeed, it is so powerful that if it is placed at Simla it can absorb Burma on one side and Kashmír on the other, without the least difficulty. It is excellent and rare, one piece being prepared in five years. The price of a piece is a cartload of addresses. (3) *Al-tax*—This can suck the blood of both the rich and the poor. (4) *Al-London*—This can easily absorb all the grain produced in India.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Amicable settlement of the religious dispute at Rámpur.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 26th August, says that a public meeting was held at Rámpur on the 23rd idem to amicably settle the religious dispute between the Hindus and Musalmáns. The leaders of the two communities attended the meeting. Maulvi Irshad Husain, on behalf of the Musalmáns who had committed outrages, apologized to Lala Parmeshwari Das and other Hindus present on the occasion, who accepted the apology. The Musalmáns executed an agreement binding themselves not to do anything in future which might be calculated to hurt the feelings of the Hindus or to disturb the public peace. On the other hand, the Hindus executed a deed of compromise, in order that it might be presented to the Council of Regency and the Council might be requested to dismiss the prosecutions pending before it in connection with the Id riots. In conclusion, the Vice-President made a very conciliatory speech.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Mr. A. K. Connell's speech on Indian Finance.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 5th and 6th September, in commenting upon Mr. A. K. Connell's speech on Indian Finance at a late meeting of the East India Association, quotes some statistics from his speech relating to Indian Finance, and concurs in his views. In conclusion, the *Hindustán* observes that Mr. Connell is quite right in thinking that the present unsatisfactory condition of the Indian Treasury is chiefly due to a want of proper control over the public expenditure, and that it

Parliament does not exercise an efficient control, it will have before long to give pecuniary aid to the Government of India from the English exchequer. The best control which could be exercised is at once to reform the Legislative Councils on the principles recommended by the National Congress.

Mr. Robert Browne's pamphlet on Indian finance.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 1st September, refers to some of the comments made by Mr. Robert Browne in his pamphlet on Indian finance, in which he has criticised the Indian Budget for 1889-90, and of which copies have been distributed through the Indian political agency both in England and this country, and observes that Mr. Browne has clearly shown how the Government of India cooks up accounts to conceal the unsatisfactory condition of the treasury and to deceive the public. He is entitled to the gratitude of the native population for exposing the financial mismanagement of the Government of India. It is to be hoped that his book will succeed in inducing the Members of Parliament to take a lively interest in the financial administration of this country.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Comments on Sir John Gorst's speech in Parliament about the Indian budget.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 4th September, says that in his speech on the Indian budget in the House of Commons on the 27th August, Sir John Gorst supported the salt tax. As he himself resides in a palace, wears costly clothes, and eats dainty food, he cannot realize the distress of the poorer classes in this country. There are many millions of poor cultivators in India who live almost entirely on vegetables, and who consequently require a larger quantity of salt than other persons. Sir John Gorst said that he considered a reduction of civil expenditure needless. A reduction of civil expenditure may be needless from the Anglo-Indian point of view, but the famine-striken natives hold a different opinion. As it is, the people are groaning under heavy taxation, but Government still continues to add to their burdens. Sir John Gorst observed that the information received from India showed that there was prosperity in the country. He considers India to be in a happy and prosperous state, as his only care is to pro-

vide for his countrymen. The sufferings of famine-striken people in Orissa, Behar, Ganjam, &c., were enough to move a heart of stone, but they seem to have had no effect on Sir John Gorst. Will he consider the condition of the people to be unsatisfactory when they begin to eat each other for want of other fare?

Circulation, 300 copies.

Discontent created among the people by the alleged unjustifiable proceedings of Judges and Magistrates.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for August, received on the 6th September, complains that European and native Judges and Magistrates, as a rule, perform their duties in a perfunctory way, and ill-treat the people who have occasion to appear before them. Their unjustifiable proceedings have created a deep and widespread popular discontent such as existed just before the outbreak of the Mutiny. The Judges, Magistrates and even subordinate officials have been invested with extensive powers, and frequently abuse those powers. The consequence is that men are now often to be found complaining that British rule is getting tyrannical. Nothing could be worse than the growth of such an idea in the minds of the masses. A Judge should be an able and just man, and should dispense justice with impartiality, expedition and fearlessness. He should not be afraid of doing justice even though heaven should crack in twain. But such Judges and Magistrates are few and far between in this country. The bad system of recruitment lies at the root of the evil. Men are appointed to posts of trust and responsibility on the mere recommendation of officials, without much regard to merit. The writer will in a future issue comment on the bad habit among officials of abusing men.

Police officials allowed by Magistrates to take their seats near them in court.

The same paper complains that some Magistrates allow the police officials, who are empowered to prosecute on behalf of Government, to take their seats on the dais in court near them, and that the police officials, so seated, occasionally make remarks to the Magistrates in a low tone of voice with a view to prejudice the mind of the Magistrates against the prisoners at the bar. The practice is a very objectionable one,

and should be at once forbidden by the Local Government and the High Court.

Alleged extortion of bribes by clerks in Government offices and courts at Allahabad.

The same paper, on the authority of a local correspondent, complains that clerks in Government offices and courts receive bribes from the people in a variety of ways. If a man desires to be exempted from the payment of the income tax, he is required to pay a bribe equal to half the amount assessed on him. Any person who makes a report at a police-station has now to pay Rs. 2 instead of Re. 1, before he is granted a cheque. Rupees short in weight are not cut but are returned to the owners by the men at the Treasury and the Bank on payment of one anna for each such rupee returned. The man who writes invoices which should accompany money intended for deposit in the treasury has to pay half the amount of the remuneration which he receives for writing the invoices. Any person who buys a court-fee stamp at the tahsil has to pay half an anna in excess of the price of the stamp. One anna a year for each rupee has to be paid in connection with the farming (literally, sale and purchase) of Government buildings and lands. Similarly, one rupee is the fee for the examination of witnesses at the first hearing of a case. The fee for the transmission of police statements A and B has lately been increased. Heaven protect the people who have to pay such blackmail! In a future issue the writer will refer to the bribes extorted by clerks in higher offices and courts.

Forgery of bonds in Moradabad.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 31st August, complains that this year a larger number of forged bonds has been filed in the Civil Courts in the Moradabad district than in any previous year. However, the offenders have generally succeeded in escaping conviction and punishment. The introduction of some reform is necessary to check the increase of such forgeries. At present when a person buys a stamp from a treasury, the stamp-vendor affixes a seal containing the name of the district and the year to it, and writes the serial number in Urdú figures. But the seal is generally quite illegible,

and it is almost needless to say that Urdu figures can be easily altered. Hence the stamp-vendors can easily supply stamps in an improper way. The serial number should be printed on each stamp when it is made, as is done in the case of Currency notes, and the date, &c., should be impressed on stamps as on railway tickets. The registry of all bonds exceeding Rs. 10 in value should be made compulsory. Moreover, as tahsíldárs perform the registry work in a perfunctory manner, separate sub-registrars should be appointed, and they should be required to enter personal marks for identification in their registers.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Allahabad water-supply scheme.

The *Hindi Pradíp* (Allahabad), for June, received on the 8th September, referring to the Allahabad water-supply scheme, complains that the increase made in municipal taxation to meet the cost of the scheme is simply intolerable: a quarter of an anna has to be paid as octroi even for a *seer* of milk brought within municipal limits. The price of milk has already greatly risen in consequence. No such costly water-works were needed at Allahabad. There is already a sufficient supply of water in most parts of the town. In some parts wells dry up during the hot weather and some inconvenience is experienced by the people from the scarcity of water. But the Municipal Board could easily remedy the evil by improving these wells or by sinking some new ones at such places. Nothing could be more objectionable than to provide a luxury and adorn the town by depriving the poor people of a portion of their bread. Government naturally favours such schemes, because they tend to enrich its countrymen. The contract for the construction of the water-works has been given to a European firm of Calcutta, and the pipes and other things required will, of course, be imported from England. Allahabad is not a centre of trade like Calcutta and Bombay, and therefore the levy of an additional 15 or 16 lakhs of rupees by the Municipal Board during the next five or six years is sure to press heavily on the people. The heavy cost of the water-works will prevent the board from aiding schools and other useful institutions to the extent it should do. The unnecessary imposition of such a heavy burden on the people is a great injustice to them.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 29th August, contains a picture in which, at the first advent of Englishmen in this country, a native is represented as a stout and ponderous man walking with a stick in his right hand and an umbrella in his left, and an Englishman as a thin and elderly man with a dejected face standing near his desk. The Englishman of the present day is represented as a strong young man seated in his easy chair with his legs outstretched under a punkah. He is smoking and reading a newspaper and a lawn tennis bat and ball are placed near his chair. The native is represented as a mere skeleton walking with the assistance of a stick and begging alms of the Englishman.

The present and past condition of Anglo-Indians and natives.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 2nd September, complains that, as a single Joint Magistrate has to dispose of all the criminal cases relating to the City of Benares, there is necessarily great delay in the decision of the cases. The City of Benares is a comparatively large one, there being seven police-stations in it. The delay not only causes great inconvenience to the witnesses who have frequently to attend court, but also encourages accused persons, who are bad characters and have been released on bail, to harass the complainants in a variety of ways in the meantime. Mr. Taylor, the present City Magistrate, is a young and able man. He works hard every day and avails himself of no holidays except Sundays. But with all his diligence he cannot keep abreast of his work. Hence it is necessary that another European or native Magistrate of the first class should assist him in the performance of his onerous duties. It is to be hoped that Mr. White, the District Magistrate, will give the subject his best attention.

Alleged delay in the decision of criminal cases by the City Magistrate, Benares.

Circulation, 156 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 31st August, complains of the increase of professional beggars and mendicants, and urges that steps should be taken to check it. The circular issued by the Bengal Government for the control of such persons should be extended to other provinces. The police should

Increase of professional beggars.

keep an eye on them. Any mendicant who is accompained by a young boy should be asked how he got the boy. If the boy was enticed or kidnapped by him, he should be prosecuted and punished, and the boy restored to his proper guardians. If the guardians refuse to receive the boy, or if the boy has no friend or guardian, arrangements should be made for his education and support by Government.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 2nd September, complains that some Government officials at Mirzapur carry on trade. Babu Tarak Nath, Munsarim, sometimes makes and sells boxes; the Octroi Superintendent occasionally engages in trade in grain; Muhammad Jafar, police inspector, has taken the farm of Tiwaris' Pokhra village in partnership with his wife and Babu Beni Madho, and so forth. Government should see to this.

Some Government officials at Mirzapur accused of carrying on trade.

The same paper complains that when the police at Mirzapur arrest a thief, they induce him to falsely accuse some money-changers of having bought the stolen property from him and then fleece them to their hearts' content.

The police at Mirzapur accused of extorting money from money-changers.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 26th August, complains that Government has sanctioned only one anna for the supply of food to a person kept in custody at a police-station for 24 hours. The amount does not fetch a sufficient quantity of food and is quite inadequate. The District Magistrates should represent the matter to Government and get the allowance increased.

Inadequate allowance for the supply of food to persons in police custody.

Circulation, 175 copies.

A correspondent of the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwáh), of the 1st September, gives a statement showing the establishment of the Irrigation office at Saháranpur, and complains that out of fourteen men in the office only two are Musalmáns, the remainder being all Hindus.

Hindu and Muhammadan clerks in the Irrigation office at Saháranpur.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 26th August, on the authority of a correspondent, states that Nawáb Mirza, the Tahsildár of

Id riot at Mainpuri.

Mainpuri, procured some kine for the Chaplain (*Padri Saheb*) and placed them in the compound of the tahsíl. The Hindu residents of the city, imagining that kine would be killed by the tahsíldár in honour of the Id, closed their shops and even made an attack on the tahsíl with a view to carry off the animals. The Magistrate telegraphed to Agra for a contingent of troops and placed the kine under the custody of the police. He, however, succeeded in restoring order with the assistance of other local officials and has arrested a number of Hindus on the charge of committing riots. It is rumoured that the Rája of Mainpuri, who is an unprejudiced man, was implicated in the riots.

Circulation, 270 copies.

Quarrel between the Hindus and Musalmáns at Aligarh on the day of the Id.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 20th August, received on the 30th idem, on the authority of a correspondent, states that at Aligarh the Musalmáns desired to kill a cow in a public street on the day of the Id. The Hindus interfered and prevented the slaughter. The Musalmáns appealed to the Magistrate, who granted permission for the slaughter. The Hindus entered a strong protest and raised a hue and cry against the Magistrate's order. He then passed another order to the effect that he meant that his previous order would apply to the Id of next year. Religious feeling runs high at Aligarh at present.

Circulation, 615 copies.

The Hearsey v. Chesney case.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 30th August, expresses dissatisfaction at the dismissal, by Mr. Justice Norris, on a mere technical point of law, of the criminal prosecution instituted by Captain Hearsey against Mr. Chesney, the Editor of the *Pioneer*, and observes that the attack on which the prosecution was based was undoubtedly malicious, inasmuch as it was made when Captain Hearsey was undergoing his sentence of imprisonment for the assault committed by him on Mr. Chesney.

Circulation, [illegible] copies.

[illegible] of the Jaloos during the Muharram at Agra.

The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 1st September, publishes the order issued by the District Magistrate of Agra, for the regulation of the Hindu Jaljhulni processions which

were to take place on 5th idem during the Muharram, and observes that the orders are just and fair and ought to satisfy both the communities. During the passage of the Hindu processions through the prescribed streets the Musalmáns should cover with cloth their *sabils* (water stalls) and *tazias* placed in those streets, or put them inside their shops for a time in accordance with the Magistrate's orders. On the other hand, it is to be hoped that the Hindus will not hurt the feelings of Musalmáns in any way.

Circulation, 80 copies.

The same.

The *Násir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 1st September, censures the Hindus and Musalmáns of Agra for the misunderstanding which has arisen between them in connection with the celebration of their festivals; and complains that owing to the existence of ill-feeling between the two communities, neither the Hindu nor the Muhmmadan fairs are now so largely attended as they used to be. It is to be hoped that the Hindus and Musalmáns will hold the Jaljhulni and the Muharram in a peaceful manner in accordance with the orders issued by the District Magistrate, and that in future they will make their own arrangements with mutual consent for the regulation of their festivals and will not give the Government officials an opportunity to interfere in such matters.

The same.

The same paper, in another article, is glad to say that there is no sign of the occurrence of any dispute between the Hindus and Musalmáns at Agra. The Muharram is being celebrated every day with great *éclat*. However, the Hindus seem to be dissatisfied with the orders issued by the District Magistrate regarding the regulation of their Jaljhulni. They specially take exception to the following restriction: No procession will be attended by more than 100 men; persons in excess of that number will be at once removed by the police; and the processions will not be allowed to continue but will be kept separate from each other. The Hindus will appeal against the orders of the Magistrate.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 1st September, says that there is a great difference of opinion among newspapers regarding the resolution of the Government of India about discipline and moral training in schools and colleges. The *Pioneer* considers the whole resolution based on a misconception of facts. Some newspapers condemn one part of the resolution, some another, while some highly approve of the whole. Such a difference of opinion is due to the circumstance that the evil which the Government desires to remedy, and the cause of the evil, have not generally been properly understood. No system of discipline and moral training can make the rising generation as obedient and respectful as were the former generations, but it is possible to improve the conduct of schoolboys in some degree and to reduce the number of wicked boys in schools. The appointment of good teachers is the only means of attaining these objects. But native and not European teachers will be found more efficient in this respect. In these provinces the conduct of boys under native teachers is much better than of those under European teachers. The causes of this state of things are not far to seek. Great mutual sympathy exists between native teachers and boys, and the former have ample opportunities of exercising a good moral influence on the latter even out of school. The European teachers do not possess such advantages and some of them are even unable to distinguish good from bad boys. The pay and position of schoolmasters should be improved with a view to attracting competent men to the educational service. At present employment is sought in the Educational Department only by those men who are unable to join any other department or profession, and every one in it is anxious to leave that department on the very first opportunity.

1 The resolution of the Government of India about discipline and moral training in schools and colleges.

Circulation, 415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th and 30th August, in an article on the Aligarh Muhammadan College, observes that although Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán is

opposed to the views of the *Hindustán* in regard to the National Congress, it is ready to accord high praise and is even grateful to him for the establishment of the college, which is calculated to spread English education among Musalmáns. But it is a matter of deep regret that in his old age he is about to stain his escutcheon by the adoption of an objectionable measure. He desires to make his son, Mr. Justice Mahmud, Life Secretary to the College Committee after him, but the proposal is extremely unpalatable to several members of the Committee. The *Hindustán* then gives the substance of the article, which appeared in the *Hindustani* (Lucknow) of the 25th August, on the subject, and observes that the Muhammadan College at Aligarh has not proved so successful as it should have. The writer in the *Hindustáni* has clearly shown that the mismanagement of the college is entirely due to Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan's obstinacy and self-conceit. In commenting upon the causes of the Mutiny in his younger days, he recommended the substitution of a representative system in place of the present despotic form of Government. But now in his old age he himself exercises despotic power in the management of the college. Age has really affected his reason. The college has greatly suffered from his appointment as Life Secretary, and therefore no one should be again made a Life Secretary in future.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Hindi course for the middle class examination.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 31st August, referring to the comments of the *Hindustán* on the Persian courses for the middle class and the entrance examinations, observes that the Hindi course has escaped the notice of the *Hindustán*. The course was prepared by Rája Shiva Prasad many years ago when Mr. Kempson was the Director of Public Instruction, but has not yet been changed. It is not a bad book, but a much better course can be compiled from the modern Hindi works of Babu Harish Chandra, Babu Kashi Nath, Srinivas Das, Babu Gadadhar Singh, Babu Tota Ram, &c. The writer could himself compile a suitable course, but he is afraid that the Director of Public Instruction would not approve a course prepared by an outsider. Some educational

official had better set about preparing a new course with the Director's consent, and the writer is ready to give him help in the work free.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Alleged ill-treatment of his subordinates by the post-master at Mainpuri.

A correspondent of the *Surma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 1st September, complains that Babu Ghansham Narain, the post-master at Mainpuri, is accustomed to abuse and assault clerks and postal peons subordinate to him. Some time ago he abused and assaulted even Babu Pratap Narain, his late head clerk. When the latter reported the matter to the Superintendent of the Agra Division, he apologized to him. But the post-master again ill-treated Babu Pratap Narain, who has consequently got himself transferred to Allahabad. The Post-master General should inquire into the matter and make the post-master treat his subordinates in a better way.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Wrestling matches held at Agra.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 28th August, adverting to the wrestling matches lately held at Agra, complains that the persons entrusted with the management of the matches do not treat wrestlers properly, give inadequate prizes to them, and appropriate a large portion of the income to their own use. Owing to these reasons the famous Chaube wrestlers have already ceased to attend the Agra matches, and the treatment which the Panjábi wrestlers have received this year will deter them from attending in future. A Panjábi wrestler was so much offended that he resolved to lay violent hands on a ticket-collector, but he was prevented by his friends from doing so. The income from admission fees on the day on which the contest between Karim and Munnu, wrestlers, took place must have amounted to Rs. 400, but hardly Rs. 200 were given as prizes to the wrestlers. The management was so bad on that day that had not the District Magistrate been present on the occasion, a serious affray would have occurred among the wrestlers. It is a mistake to entrust the management of such sports entirely to private individuals. The District Magistrate would do well to hold the wrestling

matches at the exhibition held every year in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Alleged extortion practised by boatmen at the Ganges ferries at Allahabad.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for August, received on the 6th September, says that it is a general complaint with the people, who have occasion to cross the Ganges at the Paphamau and Rajghat ferries at Allahabad, that when a boat reaches the middle of the stream the boatmen extort one pice from each passenger. If any man refuses to comply with their illegal demand, they threaten to throw him overboard. Mr. Porter, the District Magistrate, should make an inquiry and remedy the evil. The boatmen used to practise similar extortion in Mr. Markham's time. But as soon as the matter was brought to his notice he ordered a peshkar to keep an eye on them. Mr. Porter would get much useful information from local vernacular newspapers if he himself read them.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Alleged murder of Begam Amír Jan, Lucknow.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st September, states that about three months ago Begam Amír Jan, daughter of Mirza Humayun Bakht, who receives a pension and a wasika from Government, went to Naini Tal for a change, at the instance of her medical adviser, Hakim Abdul Wahid. She was accompanied by a maidservant and two male servants. The maid servant has lately returned to Lucknow from Naini Tal, but nothing is known about the Begam and the male servants. There is reason to suspect that she has been killed by the men for the sake of the jewellery she had with her. Moreover, a theft has been committed at her house in Lucknow. The Deputy Commissioner should make an inquiry to find out what has become of her.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Condemnation of child marriage.

The *Hindi Pradíp* (Allahabad), for June, received on the 8th September, condemns child marriage, ascribing the deterioration of the physique of Hindus and the presence of large numbers of child widows among them to that custom; argues that the custom is not supported by their religious books, and calls upon the leaders of the community to put a stop to it.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1889.	1889.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Hussain ...	Aug. 28th ...	Sept. 4th ...	240 copies.
2	*Agra Punch* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Amír Khán ...	„ 28th & Sept. 4th.	Aug. 31st & Sept. 8th.	200 „
3	*Alam-i-Akhbár* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ashraf Ali ...	„ 31st ...	Sept. 2nd ...	125 „
4	*Akbaru-l-Akhbár* ...	Jaunpur ...	„ ...	Bi-monthly ...	Muhammad Badiru-l-Haq.	„ 15th ...	„ 4th ...	62 „
5	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 27th & Sept. 3rd.	Aug. 31st & Sept. 7th.	63 „
6	*Akhbáru-l-Momnín* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Bi-monthly ...	Saiyid Jawár Husain,	„ 29th ...	„ 30th ...	...
7	*Alam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Rahmatu-l-lah ...	„ 20th & 27th,	Sept. 1st & 9th ...	250 copies
8	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Alímu-l-lah ...	„ 27th & Sept. 3rd & 7th.	Aug. 30th & Sept. 5th & 8th.	493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government).
9	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	Sept. 2nd ...	Sept. 4th ...	76 copies.
10	*Amíru-l-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Amír Alí ...	Aug. 24th & Sept. 1st.	Aug. 31st & Sept. 4th.	150 „
11	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Kishun Lál ...	„ 24th & 31st & Sept. 7th,	„ 29th & Sept. 9th.	164 „
12	*Arya Pattra* ...	Bareilly ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Monthly ...	Ráj Bahádur ...	For Aug. & Sept,	Sept. 2nd ...	300 „
13	*Asáf* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	Aug. 30th & Sept. 6th.	Aug. 31st & Sept. 7th.	240 „

14	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Rám Krishna Varmá,	„ 26th & Sept. 2nd.	„ 29th & Sept. 5th.	1,400	„
15	*Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak*	Farukhabad...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Náráyan Dás ...	For August ...	Sept. 9th ...	381	„
16	*Bhárat Varsha* ...	Bithur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Bám Náráyan ...	„ September ...	„ „ ...	305	„
17	*Brábman* ...	Cawapore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Partáp Náráyan ...	„ August ..	Aug. 29th ...	200	„
18	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	Sept. 1st ...	Sept. 7th ...	200	„
19	*Charpás* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Kunj Vihári Lál ...	Aug. 21st ...	Aug. 31st ...	173	„
20	*Cylon Gazette* ...	Unao ...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Mahmudu-l-Hasan ...	For Sep. ...	Sep. 1st ...	140	„
21	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	Aug. 31st ...	„ 3rd ...	300	„
22	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Husain,	Sep. 2nd ...	„ 4th ...	468	„
23	*Dabir-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	Tri-monthly,	Muhammad Amniu-l-din.	„ 1st ...	„ 7th ...	...	
24	*Devanágri Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Gauri Datt ...	For August ...	„ 4th ...	228	copies.
25	*Fitnah* ...	Gorakhpur ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	Sep. 1st ...	„ „ ...	550	„
26	*Gulzar-i-Nigár* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	Bi-monthly ...	Sadidu-l-din ...	Aug. 20th ...	Aug. 30th ...	150	„
27	*Hálat-i-Hind* ...	Allahabad ...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Beni Prasád ...	For August ...	Sep. 6th ...	300	„
28	*Hilál* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Iláhí Bakhsh ...	Aug. 27th & 31st,	„ 1st & 2nd ...	...	
29	*Hindi Pradip* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Bálkrishna Bhatt ...	For June ...	„ 8th ...	250	copies.
30	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar...	„ ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	Aug. 28th to Sep. 7th.	Aug. 30th to Sep. 8th.	415	„
31	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Ganga Prasád Varmá	Sep. 1st & 8th ..	Sep. 3rd & 9th ...	300	„
32	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu...	Bi-weehly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	Aug. 24th, 28th & 31st.	Aug. 29th & Sep. 1st & 5th.	100	„
33	*Jubilee Paper* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly ...	Saiyid Hasan Jáfar,	Sep. 1st ..	Sep. 3rd ...	400	„
34	*Kanauj Punch* ...	Kanauj ...	„ ...	„ ...	Bhaggú Khán ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	250	„
35	*Kérnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	Aug. 26th & Sep. 2nd.	Aug. 29th & Sep. 5th.	250	„
36	*Kshi Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu...	„ ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 30th & Sep. 6th.	Sep. 1st & 8th ...	500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).	
37	*Kiyasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Rudra Prasád ...	Sep. 1st ...	„ 4th ...	1,200	copies.

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1889.	1889.	
38	*Káyasth Reformer*	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thákur Prasád	Aug. 31st	Sep. 3rd	...
39	*Káyasth Upkárak*	Agra	,,	,,	Náráyan Prasád	,, 27th & Sep. 3rd.	Aug. 31st & Sep. 6th.	300 copies.
40	*Khurshíd-i-Afáq*	Pilibhít	,,	,,	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	,, 28th	Sep. 3rd	200 ,,
41	*Márwár Gazette*	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	,,	...	,, 26th & Sep. 2nd.	,, 2nd & 9th	130 ,,
42	*Mashír-i-Qaisar*	Lucknow	Urdu	,,	Ghulám Muhammad,	Sep. 4th	Sep. 4th	115 ,,
43	*Matla-i-Núr*	Cawnpore	,,	,,	Gaurí Shankar	Aug. 31st	,, 1st	50 ,,
44	*Mauj-i-Narbuddá*	Hoshangabad,	,,	,,	Abdu-l-Karím	,, 31st & Sep. 5th.	,, 5th & 8th	300 ,,
45	*Mihr-i-Nimroz*	Bijnor	,,	,,	Karímu-l-lah	,, 28th	Aug. 31st	370 ,,
46	*Mufíd-i-Ám*	Agra	,,	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	Sep. 1st	Sep. 4th	100 ,,
47	*Nairang*	,,	,,	Monthly	Pyáreshwar Náth	For August	,, 5th	300 ,,
48	*Naiyar-i-Asam*	Moradabad	,,	Weekly	Amjad Alí	Sep. 2nd	,, 3rd	250 ,,
49	*Najmu-l-Akhbár*	Etáwah	,,	,,	Rúhu-l-lah Khán	,, 1st	,, 4th	175 ,,
50	*Najmu-l-Hind*	Moradabad	,,	,,	Avtár Krishn	Aug. 31st	,, 2nd	175 ,,
51	*Najmu-l-Hind*	Jaunpur	,,	,,	Muhammad Muhsin,	Sep. 2nd	,, 4th	87 ,,
52	*Nasím-i-Agra*	Agra	,,	,,	Jamná Dás Biswás	Aug. 30th	,, 1st	400 ,,
53	*Nasím-i-Hind*	Fatehpur	,,	,,	Shieo Náráyan Lál	,, 23rd & 30th,	Aug. 29th & Sep. 7th.	50 ,,
54	*Násir-i-Hind*	Agra	,,	,,	Muhammad Alí	,, 8th & 24th, & Sep. 1st.	,, 29th & Sep. 4th.	80 ,,
55	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	Moradabad	,,	,,	Fahímu-l-dín	,, 26th & 31st & Sep. 6th.	Aug. 29th & Sep. 2nd & 8th.	100 ,,

56	*Núru-l-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore	...	„	...	„	...	Abdu-l-Hamíd	...	Aug. 10th, 17th & 31st.	Aug. 30th & Sep. 5th.	262	„
57	*Nyáya Sudhá*	...	Harda	...	Maráthi-English.	...	„	...	Wásudeva Bháskar	..	„ 28th & Sep. 4th.	„ 31st & Sep. 6th.	400	„
58	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	..	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	...	„ 28th to Sep. 6th.	„ 29th & Sep. 2nd, 3rd, 5th & 6th.	550 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	
59	*Oudh Punch*	...	„	...	„	..	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	...	„ 22nd & 29th,	„ 30th & Sep. 6th.	450 copies.	
60	*Prayág Samáchár*	...	Allahabad	...	Hindi	...	„	...	Dewaki Nandan	..	Sep. 2nd ...	Sep. 3rd ...	400	„
61	*Rafu-l-Akhbár*	...	Benares	...	Urdu	...	„	...	Ghulám Husain	...	Aug. 26th & Sep. 2nd.	Aug. 29th & Sep. 4th.	250	„
62	*Rahbar*	...	Moradabad	...	„	...	„	...	Partáb Kishun	...	„ 31st ...	„ 31st ...	100	„
63	*Rájpútána Gazette*	...	Ajmere	...	Urdu-Hindi	..	„	...	Murád Alí	...	Sep. 1st ...	Sep. 4th ...	~~601~~	„
64	*Rúsu-l-Akhbár*	...	Gorakhpur	...	Urdu	...	„	...	Nizám Ahmad	...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	325	„
65	*Roshnah*	...	Lucknow	...	„	..	Daily	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	Aug. 28th to Sep. 2nd.	Aug. 29th, 30th, & Sep. 4th.	75	„
66	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar*		Udaipur	...	Hindi	..	Weekly	...	Vanshi Dhar	...	„ 26th & Sep. 2nd.	„ 31st & Sep 7th.	108	„
67	*Sitára-i-Hind*	...	Moradabad	...	Urdu	..	„	...	Banwári Lál	...	„ 28th & Sep. 4th.	„ „ ..	125	„
68	*Subodh Sindhu*	...	Khandwa	..	Maráthi-Hindi.		„	...	Lakshman Anant Prayágí.		„ „ ...	„ 31st & Sep. 8th.	248	„
69	*Surma-i-Rozgár*	...	Agra	..	Urdu	...	„	...	Itrat Husain	...	Sep. 1st ...	Sep. 5th ..	250	„
70	*Tahsíb*	...	Moradabad	..	„	..	„	...	Muzaffar Alí Khán	...	Aug. 27th & Sep. 5th.	Aug. 29th & Sep. 8th.	100	„
71	*Tohfa-i-Hind*	...	Bijnor	..	„	..	„	...	Jairáj Singh	...	June 17th & Aug. 26th. & Sep. 2nd	„ 31st & Sep. 5th.	240	„
72	*Túti-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	..	„	..	„	...	Sajjád Husain	...	Aug. 31st ...	Sep. 4th ..	310	„

LUCKNOW,
The 18th September, 1889.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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SELECTIONS

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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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